

SENATE BEGINS TRIAL OF ARCHBALD CHARGES

Commerce Court Judge Appears to Defend Himself in Impeachment by the House.

OPENING STATEMENTS IN

Case Rests on Allegations of Jurist's Relations and Dealings with Coal Companies and Railroads.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 3.—The first word in defense of Judge Robert W. Archbald was uttered to-day before the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, by A. S. Worthington, one of his counsel, who replied on behalf of the respondent to the detailed charges formulated by Chairman Clayton for the House managers of the impeachment.

"We are fighting adverbs, not facts," said Judge Archbald's counsel, who criticized Representative Clayton's statement for not setting forth the law under which the facts were alleged to constitute high crimes and misdemeanors. "Nowhere in the United States," he added, "can there be obtained evidence as to Judge Archbald's integrity and honesty that will put him in a position higher than that he holds in his own community."

The charges recited by the House managers were characterized by Judge Archbald's attorney as the "inventions and delusions of the brain of W. P. Boland," who was represented as having made unfounded statements to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the Attorney General. Before the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House, Mr. Worthington said, Judge Archbald had had no opportunity to reply to the charges. The Attorney General had not been able to carry out his intention of giving Judge Archbald an opportunity to reply before the House passed the resolution calling for information.

There was an air of solemnity about the proceedings in the Senate to-day. It was with an obvious sense of duty that many Senators listened to the detailed statement of charges and the response by counsel for Judge Archbald, occupying more than two hours. Judge Archbald followed the proceedings with nervous interest, but for the Senate and those who occupied the galleries the trial soon reached the level of monotony.

Senate Hears the Charges.

Representative Clayton, making the opening statement for the House, declared the facts shown in the investigation of Judge Archbald's relations with coal companies and railroads showed that his "scare of morality had been deadened" and that he had used his official position to induce officials of railroads that were or might be litigants before his court to grant him favors or to consent to business deals.

The first witnesses will be summoned before the Senate court of impeachment tomorrow. It is expected the first persons called will be Edward J. Williams, Charles F. Conn, William A. May and J. H. Rittenhouse, of Scranton, and George F. Brownell, of New York, general solicitor for the Erie Railroad.

Few facts were brought out either by the House managers or Judge Archbald's attorneys that had not been presented in the original articles of impeachment and the formal answer made by Judge Archbald.

The trial is expected to centre about the testimony as to Judge Archbald's connection with the purchase or attempted purchase of certain refuse coal dumps. His attorney declared to-day it would be shown that in the first case charged against the jurist, the "Katydid culm bank" case, Judge Archbald had been positively forced into the situation by William P. Boland, of Scranton, who had acted throughout as the friend of E. J. Williams, who desired to purchase the culm bank, and without thought of personal reward.

AT ODDS OVER BUDGET

House Democrats Differ Widely as to New Methods.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 3.—President-elect Wilson's informal approval of a budget system of appropriations developed to-day that there is the widest diversity of opinion among House Democrats over the feasibility of such a scheme, and especially the one plan thus far seriously suggested.

Representative Sherley, a Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee, has evolved a plan for establishing a budget system, but some of his colleagues are already picking flaws in it. Now that the President-elect is tentatively committed to something of the kind, numerous legislators are mulling pet schemes or finding fault with that of the other man.

The general impression seems to be that eventually the government will come around to a budget system of appropriations, but members of the House seem as

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, December 3.
Roosevelt Out of It.

One of the interesting and somewhat surprising developments of the coming together of members of Congress from all parts of the country is the decidedly general conviction that Theodore Roosevelt will never again be a candidate for President of the United States. Were this view confined to regular Republicans there would at least be a suspicion that the wish was father to the thought. But such is not the case. It is difficult to find a so-called Progressive member of either house who does not entertain this view. There are, of course, a few who believe Mr. Roosevelt will be the nominee of the Bull Moose party in 1916 and that he will be elected on that ticket, but they are so few that they could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. And, practically speaking, the only men who are unwilling to express a view as to the future of the whilom third term candidate are certain regulars who declare they are not in Mr. Roosevelt's confidence. Among the men who confidently assert that Mr. Roosevelt will not again be a candidate are some whose admiration for the Sage of Oyster Bay knows no bounds, but who declare that he did not care this year to become President; that he became a candidate from a sense of duty, and that, having done his duty in launching the third party, he will favor the nomination four years hence of a candidate who has fewer enemies. It is also surprising to find so many Progressives who are in the coalition between the two wings of the Republican party, the elimination of the third party and the nomination of a reasonably Progressive candidate on the Republican ticket who will command the support of all Republicans. This development is expected to result from the unifying effect of being the minority party. It is noteworthy, however, that predictions that the two wings of the party will come together are made far more freely by the Progressives than by the regular Republicans. All the advances thus far made have been by the Progressives, and they have not, as yet, met with particularly cordial response from the Republicans who remained true to their party during the recent hostilities.

The Two Essentials.

There are two essentials to Republican unity, according to some of the ablest and sanest Progressives. One is a declaration by the Republican National Committee that Presidential preference primaries will be recognized by that body wherever the state will provide the necessary machinery. The other is the curbing of the representation in the national convention of the Southern States to a basis proportionate to the total vote cast. Instead of an apportionment based on population, it may be suggested that this is a pretty large order, and so it is. The argument advanced in favor of these changes is that an exceedingly large proportion of the Bull Moose vote was cast not for Mr. Roosevelt, but against Mr. Taft, and that it was cast against Mr. Taft because Mr. Roosevelt and his political managers succeeded in persuading a large number of people that the nomination of Mr. Taft was stolen—that he was chosen standard bearer in spite of, and not because of, the will of the people. These Progressives argue that in arousing suspicion and indignation Mr. Roosevelt and his political managers were extraordinarily successful and that it would be difficult to bring the party together if the people believe the existing national committee could defeat the will of the people, but that immediately the Republican voters were assured that they could make their own choice through primary elections they would be robbed of all grievance and would then welcome an opportunity to get back into the party fold. Of course, the argument for the curbing of the Southern representation is along the same lines. Give the Republicans of the country the assurance that they can nominate whom they choose and they will be robbed of all incentive to remain in the third party and will flock to the grand old party with one accord. And even if the nominee of the convention is not as progressive as they might wish, they will at least feel that they have had a show to name him, that he is the choice of a majority of the party, and they will loyally support him. This is the argument of Progressives, who, were I at liberty to use their names, would astound a large number of their fellow citizens by their post-election views.

Democratic Tariff Legislation.

Intimately involved in the view that the two wings of the Republican party will get together before the next national election and that thus united it will gain a

undecided as Governor Wilson regarding the details. One or more House leaders have recently been in conference both with President Taft and the President-elect regarding a budget plan, and the movement is expected to receive additional momentum when Mr. Taft sends his message dealing with the subject. That message will be Mr. Taft's third. The next one will be confined to domestic affairs and the general work of the government, and it will be followed by a message dealing exclusively with the government's finances.

MR. TAFT APPOINTS 200

Democratic Senators Plan to Hold Up Confirmation.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Taft sent more than two hundred recess appointments to the Senate to-day, and immediately indications of a movement among some of the Democratic Senators to prevent their confirmation became evi-

dent. Senator Gore, it was said, would have the active support of several colleagues in heading the movement. The campaign is directed especially against nominations which, it is asserted, have been postponed from time to time, thus bringing the new terms close to the beginning of the Democratic administration. Democratic Senators say that the President already has deprived the Democrats of the privilege of appointing fifty thousand postmasters by placing them within the civil service law by a single order. Most of the Democratic Senators expressed themselves as favorable to a "discriminating obstruction," but several Progressive Senators, whose assistance had been counted on, did not appear willing to co-operate, it is understood. Among recess appointments was that of Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Levy Would Aid Money Trust.

An indirect tribute to the great prosperity existing under the present administration is contained in a resolution introduced to-day by Representative Jefferson M. Levy, a New York Democrat, who would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit in the national banks \$50,000,000 from the surplus in the general fund of the Treasury. Mr. Levy says the money stringency is out of keeping with the wonderful prosperity of the country, the enormous crops and the activity in all branches of trade. Prosperous conditions, the preamble of his resolution recites, have caused a sharp and active demand for money, and he desires to relieve this condition by generous deposits of federal funds in national banks. The Levy resolution sets forth that "the surplus cash in the Treasury is \$18,946,419.82, and the amount of disbursements expended out of the general fund of the Treasury for the Panama Canal, which is equivalent to cash, is \$154,915,011.56—equal to a surplus cash balance in the Treasury of \$309,861,431.33." Mr. Levy's resolution was referred to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which is engaged in the attempt to show that there exists a money trust, of which the national banks form a part. It is hardly probable that this committee will look favorably on the Levy proposal to dump \$50,000,000 of government money into institutions which it regards with such grave suspicion.

Up to Professor Wilson.

With a roll of music, entitled "Oh, Glorious Land of Liberty," under his arm, Representative Fitzgerald wandered half apologetically into the executive offices to-day and sought an interview with President Taft. Receiving the ear of the President, the New York member tunelessly explained that he had brought to the White House what purported to be a new national anthem, words and music complete, by Curt P. Hirsig, of New York. Mr. Fitzgerald informed the President that it was the earnest desire of the author that "Oh, Glorious Land of Liberty" should receive the official sanction of the head of the nation and that the latter should issue an executive order recognizing it as the national anthem and decreeing that it "shall be sung hereafter in all the public schools." Unfortunately, Mr. Fitzgerald is not a sight reader of music, and he was able to give Mr. Taft only a vague idea of the stirring melody of the new song. It is understood the President read the words, accepted the roll of music as presented and joyfully remarked that "this is a matter which I should turn over to the incoming administration." Having performed his mission, Mr. Fitzgerald returned to the Capitol with a great responsibility off his shoulders and turned his attention to the requests of other constituents of a less musical, but job hunting, turn of mind. "Oh, Glorious Land of Liberty" probably will be among the documents turned over to his successor by President Taft, and after he selects a Cabinet and disposes of other pressing matters Mr. Wilson will have to decide whether the song should be made the national anthem by executive order.

dent. Senator Gore, it was said, would have the active support of several colleagues in heading the movement.

The campaign is directed especially against nominations which, it is asserted, have been postponed from time to time, thus bringing the new terms close to the beginning of the Democratic administration. Democratic Senators say that the President already has deprived the Democrats of the privilege of appointing fifty thousand postmasters by placing them within the civil service law by a single order.

Most of the Democratic Senators expressed themselves as favorable to a "discriminating obstruction," but several Progressive Senators, whose assistance had been counted on, did not appear willing to co-operate, it is understood.

Among recess appointments was that of Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

NEW PROBLEMS FOR SENATE

Numerous Measures Offered in Opening Half Hour.

Washington, Dec. 3.—During the first half hour of its session it became apparent to-day that the Senate would not be without new problems and reforms to consider if it should decide to take up legislation other than the appropriation bills after it has disposed of the Archbald impeachment.

A bill to extend the drop letter one-cent postal rate, which now prevails in small towns where there are no carriers, to all cities in the United States, was introduced by Senator Penrose.

Senator Borah introduced by request the Fowler financial bill, which has already been introduced in the House by Mr. Browning.

Pensions of \$10,000 for retired Presidents and \$5,000 for the widows of Presidents are proposed in a bill introduced by Senator McCumber.

The abolition of the Electoral College and the direct election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents are provided in a bill introduced by Senator Wilson.

USURPATION, SAYS BECK, OF NEWSPAPER LAW

Supreme Court Asked to Strike Down Act Resulting from Use of "Forbidden Power."

COMPLAINS OF DURESS

Limitations of Congress Would Become for Many Vital Purposes a Dead Letter, Asserts the Attorney.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Arguments as to the validity of the newspaper publicity law, a section of the postoffice appropriation bill, were closed in the Supreme Court to-day, Solicitor General Bullitt speaking for the government and James M. Beck on behalf of the newspapers attacking its constitutionality.

Mr. Bullitt held that the law was merely an extension of a former regulation which required newspapers to give certain information to the Postoffice Department.

Mr. Beck declared that one of the great problems of the day was whether the courts could strike down legislation by Congress, pretending to exercise a power given it, but in fact a forbidden power. He said that there was an alarming tendency on the part of Congress to do this, and that the newspaper publicity law was but a single instance of it.

Senator McCumber introduced to-day a bill which would repeal this provision of the law.

In his reply, Mr. Beck characterized the government's contention as one that "either by the duress of a threatened exclusion from the mails or by the inducement of special privileges as to rates Congress is competent to effect objects, which the Solicitor General practically concedes are not in themselves appropriate subjects for federal legislation."

Government's Bold Contention.

"The Solicitor General does not shrink from the logic of his contention," continued Mr. Beck. "With admirable sincerity and with even greater courage he accepts and asserts the full logical extreme of that contention. He boldly asserts that the power of Congress over the mails is 'absolute and unrestrained' and that it can use such power for any purpose, however it may otherwise transgress the limited powers of Congress."

"A more amazing and radical contention has never to my knowledge been submitted to this court."

Mr. Beck added:

This case and the contention of the government therein has drawn the issue very sharply between an arbitrary and unrestricted government and a restricted government.

Either Congress has, as the Solicitor General contends, the power to prescribe absolutely and without restriction the conditions of judicial review, the conditions on which the citizen shall use the mails, or Congress has only the power, in carrying out its great function as a carrier of the mails, to prescribe such conditions as have a legitimate and appropriate reference to that function. Between these two propositions there seems to be no middle ground.

If this court shall sustain the contention of the government and thus declare that Congress has an absolute power to declare what the citizen must do in order to obtain the use of postal facilities, then we may expect a wide and indefensible extension of federal power, of which neither the generation that framed the Constitution nor any succeeding generation, except the present, would have dreamed as a possibility.

"Should this court sustain the contention of the government," declared Mr. Beck, "then its great declaration, through Chief Justice Marshall, that Congress may not 'under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not intrusted to the government' will become for many practical and vital purposes a dead letter." The attorney said further:

The government's contention does not limit the power of Congress to prescribe conditions as to the thing sent, but also as to the sender, and if this power be an 'absolute' power, then it can determine the conditions upon which postal facilities can be used, and it logically follows that the conditions can refer to the citizen who uses the mails as well as to the mail matter itself.

If this be true, the advocates of a judicial relief need not waste further effort in advocating that method of overriding the Constitution, for Congress can readily accomplish many purposes, which under the tenth amendment were reserved to the states and the people thereof, by the simple device of compelling the citizen to do things, in themselves beyond federal power, if he wishes to use the mails.

If the next Congress should pass a law that no newspaper should be admitted to the mails unless it is owned by a citizen of the United States, it would be a simple matter to strike out of the Constitution the words 'the people thereof' and to replace them by 'the people of the United States'.

It was pointed out that it would be impossible to obtain enough money for the occasion, the people come home it was declared, not to witness the great pageant and social features, but the historical event of the swearing in of a President of the United States.

RUSSIA TO DEFINE POLICY Will Show No Animosity in Commercial Attitude Toward U. S.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—It is officially announced to-day that the Russian government will publish on January 1, the day of the expiration of the Russo-American treaty of commerce and navigation, a statement outlining its future commercial policy toward the United States and also a provisional tariff, which will not contain any great increase over the existing tariff.

The policy of the Russian government, it is said, will not be imbued by any spirit of animosity, but will be directed solely to the protection of the Russian markets and to assuring to the Russian consumer the most favorable conditions of supply of the staple imports hitherto coming direct from the United States—namely, cotton, farm machinery and implements.

The pressure exerted on Russia in the matter of Jewish passports and the resulting denunciation of the Russo-American treaty aroused the attention of the Russian government to the necessity of protecting the interests of Russian consumers. Russia, it is pointed out, now grows more than half the cotton she consumes, and in fifteen years from now she will in this respect become self-sufficing.

Should the United States contemplate discriminating measures against Russian produce or shipping, it is argued here that it would be well to remember that Russia is able to seek cotton in Egypt and India and machinery in England and Australia.

Washington, Dec. 3.—It is expected that the administration will issue a statement simultaneously with that to appear in St. Petersburg on January 1, or even before, conveying to American business circles information as to the basis on which trade may be conducted between America and Russia following the expiration of the existing trade treaty. This statement will make it clear that in the absence of any discrimination by Russia against the American export trade the existing rates of tariff duties will continue to be exacted on imports from Russia.

The temperate tone of the statements issued from St. Petersburg is gratifying to the officials here as an indication of a purpose to refrain from any attack on American business. The reference to the issue of the new provisional tariff is taken to mean that while there may be some small increases in the duties on commodities covering the bulk of the American export trade for Russia, these new rates will be of general application and so cannot be regarded as discriminatory against American goods.

U. S. MAY AID GUATEMALA Urgent Action Necessary to Prevent Financial Collapse.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Dec. 3.—Emphasizing the necessity of financial assistance or intervention by the United States to protect British holders of the foreign bonded debt of Guatemala, as intimated in the President's message, the Department of State to-day gave out figures showing how the external debt has increased. In 1910 the debt amounted to \$1,482,936, and in 1911 the unpaid interest, at 4 per cent, and the principal totaled \$2,233,536, indicating that Guatemala is steadily becoming more and more tangled financially.

American bankers are negotiating with the Guatemalan government for a big loan to rehabilitate the Guatemalan finances, and in these negotiations the State Department is taking keen interest.

It is recognized that the proposed loan of \$4,000,000 would satisfy the British claims, and at the same time place the government on a comparatively sound basis. The loan, however, it is maintained, will in all probability entail American supervision over the finances of Guatemala, as in the case of Santo Domingo.

Strong intimations have been made that this government will exercise every right to protect the British claims, and to this end will urge a sweeping readjustment of the financial system of the Guatemalan government. Great Britain has appealed to the State Department, and this action strengthens the urgency of action to save Guatemala from financial collapse.

HICKEY PRAYED IN BOSTON

Told Women He Wanted To Be "Right with God."

Boston, Dec. 3.—Saying that he wanted to make himself "right with God," J. Frank Hickey, the confessed boy murderer, went to the headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union on November 11, and in the presence of Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, president of the union, prayed for forgiveness.

Mrs. Stevenson said to-day that she gave Hickey \$1 to help pay his fare from this city to New York. He said he had a friend in New York who would furnish him with transportation to Whiting, N. J., where a week later he was arrested charged with the murder of Joseph Joseph, of Lackawanna, N. Y.

When Hickey appeared at the Temperance Union he told Mrs. Stevenson he had been drinking for ten days and was very nervous. He presented a letter signed by the superintendent of an inebriate institution at Whiting, which showed that he had been an inmate there and could return if he wished.

TRUST OF "GARDEN" KIND

International Harvester Company Is So Defined.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—At the conclusion of the second day's hearing here in the government's suit to dissolve the International Harvester Company, Joseph R. Darling, special agent of the Department of Justice, said the government had heard sufficient evidence to conclude that the harvester trust was of the "garden" variety. "Garden" variety of trusts, he explained, were those that depend alone on "strong arm" methods to extinguish competition, not those depending on United States patents.

The government began to-day the introduction of witnesses in an effort to prove that the International had driven hundreds of implement dealers out of business for refusal to handle only its output.

Edward P. Grosvenor, special assistant to Attorney General Wickham, served notice on the harvester company's attorneys that a speech made by Cyrus H. McCormick in January, 1905, before a convention of implement dealers in Kansas City must be produced when the special examiner takes testimony next week in Chicago.

In this speech Mr. McCormick is said to have told the dealers the different harvester companies intended to form a combination.

LIEUTENANT SAVAGE PROMOTED.

Lieutenant James J. Savage, who for a number of years has been in the Police School of Recruits, was promoted yesterday to a captaincy. He will continue to work in the School of Recruits. He has been in the department for sixteen years.

R. R. VALUATION BILL UP

Measure to Fix Physical Worth of Lines Before the House.

WORK TO COST \$3,000,000

Facts Brought Will Aid Interstate Commerce Commission in Equitable Rate Making.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 3.—Exhibiting no streak of laziness, the House remained in session for more than six hours on the second day of the new session, debating the Adamson bill providing for the physical valuation of railroads. Before taking up the Adamson bill, given privileged status under a special order, the House heard the message of the President.

Action on the Adamson bill, which imposes a gigantic task on the Interstate Commerce Commission, was postponed until Thursday, as it became evident to-night that refreshed members were willing to talk on for hours. Prior to adjournment Representative Mann, the minority leader, offered a motion to recommit, with amendments broadening the scope of the bill and providing that the commission shall be given authority to certify the stock and bond issues of common carriers.

The bill for the physical valuation of railroads was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during the last session. The proposed investigation, it is estimated, will cost approximately \$3,000,000, and the Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to consummate three years in the task. The commission is given power to employ the experts necessary.

The measure authorizes the commission to determine the value of all physical property used by railroads subject to the interstate commerce laws, the stock and bond issues of such carriers, the net and gross earnings and other facts which will aid in equitable ratemaking.

In reporting the bill the committee asserted that "the anomaly has grown up, gradually and unconsciously, as it were, grown up in the courts themselves, as well as the commission—that public carriers are to be allowed to charge an income on what they owe, as well as what they own. Nobody else in the world with whom we are acquainted is allowed that privilege."

As to-day marked the first actual business of the session, so far as legislation was concerned, House members showed an unusual disposition to remain in their seats, and the attendance during the debate was out of the ordinary. Approximately two hundred members remained in the chamber, or within reach, during the protracted session, which indicated that the lower body will waste no time in getting down to business.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill will be submitted to the House to-morrow, and the fortifications bill is practically ready.

DEATH PENALTY OPPOSED

Twenty-five Years to Life Urged by Prison Head.

Albany, Dec. 3.—Colonel Joseph P. Scott, Superintendent of State Prisons, discussing the pardon of Albert T. Patrick by Governor Dix, said to-day that he believed the ends of justice would be upheld if murderers received sentences of from twenty-five years to life. Colonel Scott has long been an advocate of the abolition of capital punishment. "There is not a life man in the New York State prisons to-day," he said, "who has served twenty-five years."

The element of uncertainty in the guilt of Patrick, the fact that the Court of Appeals was divided four to three in upholding the judgment of conviction and Patrick's long imprisonment, nearly five years of which were spent in the death house in Sing Sing, Colonel Scott assigned as reasons which caused him to recommend to Governor Dix that Patrick be released.

Colonel Scott thinks that New York State should have a board of pardons, as suggested by Governor Dix, but believes the board should have the power of recommendation only, leaving to the Governor alone the authority to exercise executive clemency.

WRANGLE IN TRUST SUIT

Cash Register Case Delayed by Lawyers' Lively Tilts.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—While Henry G. James, the government's first witness in the trial of President John H. Patterson and twenty-nine other officials or former officials of the National Cash Register Company, charged with violation of the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust act, was on the stand under cross-examination all of to-day, little information was gained from him. Objections were made almost continuously by the prosecution to the defense's attempts to draw from James information concerning his knowledge of alleged infringement of patent rights by register companies other than the National.

United States Attorney McPherson, in explaining his objections, asked the court to hold the cross-examination to testimony included in the direct examination, and insisted that the infringement of patent rights had not been a part of that examination. During three objections the jury was excused for periods of an hour each, and court was finally adjourned during one of the arguments.

Several lively tilts took place between the attorneys for both sides during the day, and once a short but heated controversy occurred between attorneys for the defense and the witness over the object of the defense's questions.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

NOVELS for GIFTS
THE GIFT NOVEL OF THE YEAR
CORPORAL CAMERON
OF THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE
By RALPH CONNOR
This novel is much more than a story of the Mounted Police. It is a rare story of the emotions of a man who finds himself and makes himself. It is the most genuinely picturesque novel by this famous novelist. It has all the glamor of soldier service on the frontier and all the tender romance of a human hero through a succession of struggles with himself and his environment.
With four-color picture jacket, and papers reduced from original base-reliefs and special color design.
12mo. Net, \$1.25

By IRVIN S. COBB
BACK HOME: Being the Narrative of Judge Priest and His People.
Ten Illustrations. Net, \$1.25
One of the truest, most genuine and admirable of narratives of the real South.

By HELEN S. WOODRUFF
MIS' BEAUTY Illustrations in color by W. L. Jacobs. Net, \$1.00
A sweet and deliciously humorous story of Southern life, distinctively Southern in spirit, thought and manner.

By PAUL WEST
JUST BOY Illustrated by Reginald Birch. Net, \$1.20
Letters of a real American boy to his chum, unique and mirth-provoking to the last degree.

By ALPHONSE DE CHATEAUBRIANT
THE KEYNOTE Net, \$1.20
Love is the "Keynote" which reconciles two almost irreconcilable natures in this prize novel.

By BARONESS ORCZY
MEADOWSWEET Net, \$1.25
A quaintly picturesque and beautiful story of the early nineteenth century.

By ALPHONSE DE CHATEAUBRIANT
THE KEYNOTE Net, \$1.20
Love is the "Keynote" which reconciles two almost irreconcilable natures in this prize novel.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS
GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, New York
Publishers in America for HODDER & STOUGHTON
H&S H&S H&S H&S

You can never be sure that an Individual Executor

will survive you long enough to carry out the provisions of your Will. In the event of his death a substitute would have to be appointed by the Court, in place of the one whom you had selected for this important work.

You are insured again such a contingency if the Astor Trust Company is named as your Executor. The collective knowledge and experience of its officers and directors, and its organization created for exactly such purposes, assure a thoroughly competent as well as a continuous administration.

Our officers will be glad at any time to confer with you regarding your trust or banking business.

Trustee for Personal Trusts

Astor Trust Company
Member New York Clearing House Association
Fifth Ave. and 36th St. New York

MIGHT STEAL \$100,000,000

McClung Says It Is Possible to Rob United States Treasury.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, Dec. 2.—"It is physically possible to steal \$100,000,000 from the treasury of the United States," said Lee McClung, retiring treasurer of the United States, in an informal speech to-night at a dinner in his honor given in the Fort Pitt Hotel by Pittsburgh Chapter American Institute of Banking.

"Furthermore," declared Mr. McClung, "the treasurer of the United States is the only employee of the Treasury who is under bond to the government of the United States and is held responsible for any default in the responsibility only by an act of Congress, and this in the face of the fact that he does not handle any money himself personally."

Cash Register Case Delayed by Lawyers' Lively Tilts.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—While Henry G. James, the government's first witness in the trial of President John H. Patterson and twenty-nine other officials or former officials of the National Cash Register Company, charged with violation of the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust act, was on the stand under cross-examination all of to-day, little information was gained from him. Objections were made